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A SURVEY ON THE ORGANIZATION OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETICS IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS  
(TITLE)

BY

**Jerome E. Slowinski**

**PLAN B PAPER**

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR  
THE DEGREE MASTER OF SCIENCE IN EDUCATION  
AND PREPARED IN COURSE

Physical Education 475

IN THE GRADUATE SCHOOL, EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY,  
CHARLESTON, ILLINOIS

1963  
YEAR

I HEREBY RECOMMEND THIS PLAN B PAPER BE ACCEPTED AS  
FULFILLING THIS PART OF THE DEGREE, M.S. IN ED.

30 July 1963  
DATE

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The strong urge to engage in competitive sports is typically American.<sup>1</sup> It may be assumed that the young born into our society will often develop this desire to compete. Well-organized and properly conducted programs of interscholastic athletics will be of lasting value to the individual. Such a program of athletics would include satisfaction, the improvement of physical skills, the attainment of emotional maturity, the realization of social competency, and the acquisition of moral values.<sup>2</sup>

Interscholastic athletics are contests played between two or more schools, as contrasted with intramural athletics which are contests conducted within a school itself.

There is no conflict between properly conducted programs of interscholastic and intramural athletics; in fact, they are both a part of the same program. Each group of activities should be complementary to the other. Each has a place in the school program; each may be defended educationally; and each offers opportunities not necessarily possessed by the other.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>John K. Archer, "Toward Sane Athletic Programs," NEA Journal, XXXIX (May, 1950), p. 848.

<sup>2</sup>Emilia D. Da Bramo, "Community Effort in Physical Education," Physical Education Newsletter, VII (November 27, 1962), p. 4.

<sup>3</sup>Charles E. Forsythe, Administration of High School Athletics, (3rd ed., New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1954) p. 362.

A recent national survey on interscholastic athletics at the junior high school level indicated that slightly more than 85% of junior high schools in the country participated in interscholastic athletics. This survey also showed that 78% of the principals responding to the survey were in favor of interscholastic athletics.<sup>4</sup>

Statement of the problem.---The writer recently had the opportunity to examine the nature of interscholastic athletics at the junior high school level in the state of Illinois. Upon further examination it was revealed that there was no particular manner or pattern by which interscholastic athletics at this level are organized. Results of the survey showed that ordinarily it is the responsibility of each individual junior high school to plan and direct its own athletic program. This was found to be the case where the question of finance is concerned. The Education Commission<sup>5</sup> reported:

The Board of Education should establish policies for financial support of interscholastic athletics that will free interscholastic programs from dependence on gate receipts.

School and community leaders should make every effort to finance athletics completely out of general school funds at the earliest possible date.

Not only was there no pattern of organization in regard to finance, but also in regard to the eligibility of players, the method of classifying players, the scheduling of games, and the length of practice periods.

<sup>4</sup>Virginia Roe and Ellsworth Tompkins, "Survey of Interscholastic Athletic Programs in Separately Organized Junior High Schools," National Association of Secondary School Principals Bulletin, XLII (April, 1959), p. 3.

<sup>5</sup>"The Problem of School Athletics," Education Digest, (April, 1954), p. 2.

Purpose of study.--It was the purpose of this study to determine the various aspects of organization of interscholastic athletics at the junior high school level in the state of Illinois.

The writer wishes to provide information for those who may possibly be unaware of the problems which exist in the organization of such athletics in the junior high schools of Illinois. The information was obtained through a state-wide survey.

Limitations.--(1) The study involved only 330 public junior high schools in Illinois, as defined on Page 5. (2) The survey was not sent to every school in all the school districts of Illinois, but the survey was sent to some schools in all the school districts of Illinois. (3) The study was conducted by means of a broad survey.

Delimitations.--(1) The items in the survey consisted mainly of objective questions. (2) The study did not allow for detailed discussion of any particular item listed on the survey. (3) The answers to the items listed on the survey were considered as a whole, rather than on an individual basis.

The writer wishes to offer the following explanation of the survey used in the study.

Procedure of the survey.--The questionnaire was prepared by the writer and mailed to various physical education departments of 330 public junior high schools in the state of Illinois. The names and addresses of these schools were obtained from the Directory of Illinois Schools (1961-1962).<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup>Department of Textbooks and Publications, Directory of Illinois Schools (Chicago, Illinois: Department of Textbooks and Publications, 1961-1962, pp. 281-289.



The survey was mailed to every school district in the state.

Some of the schools did not complete every item in the questionnaire. In each of the tables, the column "Schools Responding" refers only to the particular item tabulated.

Description of the survey.---This was a broad survey of present practices and organization concerning public junior high school interscholastic athletics in Illinois.

As might be expected, considerable disagreement exists among the teaching profession concerning the benefits derived from an interscholastic athletic program in the junior high school. The writer's findings, however, reveal facts regarding practices and organization on which there is little disagreement. The data are for the school year 1962-1963, and represent up-to-date information.

Purpose of the survey.---The sole purpose of this survey was to portray the status and significant trends in the organization of junior high school interscholastic athletics in the state of Illinois, as revealed by the data.

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## CHAPTER II

### DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

The writer submits the following definitions of the terms used throughout this paper. It is hoped that the information submitted will enable the reader to more readily understand their meaning.

Junior high school.--Seventh, eighth and ninth grade ordinarily make up the organization of a junior high school. The three main groups of junior high schools are: (1) those containing grades seven, eight, and nine; (2) those containing grades seven and eight; (3) those containing grades other than seven, eight, and nine.<sup>7</sup>

One of the unique functions of the junior high school is to serve as a connecting and articulating agent between the elementary school and the senior high school.<sup>8</sup>

Athletics.--A contest between two or more persons, with some form of goal or achievement as a result, is the explanation offered for the term "athletics".

Interscholastic athletics.--This term is defined as being team competition between separate schools within or outside a school system.

Intramural athletics.--Athletics conducted between groups of students within one school comprise intramural athletics.

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<sup>7</sup>Ibid., 283.

<sup>8</sup>Henry J. Otto, Elementary-School Organization and Administration, (3rd ed., New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1954), p. 71.

Lightweights and heavyweights.--The classification of individuals according to two divisions--lightweight and heavyweight, is based on the following:

TABLE I.--Classification of contestants according to two divisions--lightweight and heavyweight, based on age, height, and weight<sup>a</sup>

Exponent	Age	Height	Weight
5	under 11½	under 55	under 76
6	11½ under 12	55-56	78-80
7	12 under 12½	57-58	81-85
8	12½ under 13	59	86-89
9	13 under 13½	60-61	90-95
10	13½ under 14	62	96-100
11	14 under 14½	63	101-106
12	14½ under 15	64	107-112
13		65	113-118
14		66 and over	119 and over

<sup>a</sup>Taken from: Illinois Elementary School Association, Constitution and By-Laws (Springfield, Illinois: State Department of Public Instruction, December 1, 1959), p. 8

<sup>b</sup>To classify the contestants find their age, height and weight and then find exponent of each in the left hand column. All contestants with a total score of thirty-one or more will be heavyweight; 30 points or less will be lightweight.

"A" and "B" teams.--Classification of a contestant according to age, height, weight, and ability.

Seventh and eighth grade teams.--Teams which are classified in relation to grade level attained.

Conference.---The organization of any number of teams into a specific unit is called a conference. Such an organization is constructed with regard to pattern of games, standing, and championship.

Awards.---An award is a recognition of some type. It may be in the form of a letter, trophy, or citation, and is usually presented for certain standards of achievement in athletic programs.

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## CHAPTER III

### RESULTS OF SURVEY

Primer of the findings.--The findings of the survey will be discussed in Chapter III in question-and-answer form.

How many junior high schools in the state of Illinois have a program of interscholastic athletics?

These results were derived from the first item listed on the survey. The survey revealed that out of a total of 235 junior high schools responding, 224 schools have interscholastic programs. That is, a little more than 95% of the schools responding to this particular item have some form of an interscholastic program of athletics; a little less than 5% of the schools responding do not.

From the data obtained on this item it was learned that the greatest number of years in interscholastic competition, of any of the junior high schools responding to this item, is 63 years. The average length of competition is 28 years.

What kinds of athletic teams do junior high schools in Illinois have?

Results showed that Illinois junior high schools compete interscholastically in 26 different kinds of sports. In order, basketball, track, football, baseball are reported by the 224 schools responding to this item as the most popular sports activities.

In comparison, a nation-wide survey of junior high schools taken in 1957-1958, showed interscholastic competition in only nine different kinds

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of sports for the state of Illinois. This increase in the number of athletic activities may have resulted from the increase in the number of junior high schools since 1957-1958. See Table 2 below:

TABLE 2.--A comparison of interscholastic athletics and the number of schools responding during 1962-1963, with those responding during 1957-1958.

Activity	Schools Responding	
	(1962-1963)	(1957-1958) <sup>a</sup>
1. Basketball	191	117
2. Track	176	88
3. Football	61	44
4. Softball	47	43
5. Baseball	45	27
6. Wrestling	36	2
7. Volleyball	23	2
8. Soccer	23	-
9. Tumbling	19	-
10. Free Exercise	18	-
11. Touch Football	16	-
12. Swimming	11	5
13. Diving	10	-
14. Flag Football	9	-
15. Marching	7	-
16. Golf	7	-
17. Softball 16"	5	-
18. Tennis	4	2
19. Football (Six-man)	2	-
20. Badminton	2	-
21. Cross Country	1	-
22. Bowling	1	-
23. Field Hockey	1	-
24. Boxing	1	-
25. Hockey	1	-
26. Table Tennis	1	-
Total	718	330

<sup>a</sup>Roe and Tompkins, National Association of Secondary School Principals Bulletin, XLII, 30.

<sup>b</sup>The number of schools responding to this item in the 1957-1958 survey was 154.

How many junior high schools in Illinois are included in a conference?

The results of the survey revealed that out of a possible 224 junior high schools responding to this item, 147 schools are included in some form of conference. That is, a little more than 66% of the junior high schools responding to this item are included in a league or conference; a little more than 33% of the schools are not.

From the data it was also learned that the total number of junior high school conferences in Illinois is 54. There is also one bi-state conference. In the year 1957-1958, there were only 26 conferences in Illinois. Thus, the increase in the total number of junior high school conferences since 1957, is over 100%.

Table 3 below, lists the junior high school conferences in the state of Illinois for 1962-1963.

TABLE 3.--A list of the junior high school conferences in the state of Illinois for 1962-1963, and the number of teams in each

Name	Number of Teams
1. Big Five. . . . .	5
2. Big Four. . . . .	4
3. Big Seven . . . . .	5 (at present)
4. Bi-State Conference . . . . .	6
5. Bluff Conference. . . . .	7
6. Cass, Morgan, Sangamon . . . . .	6
7. Central Conference . . . . .	5
8. Central Illinois Elementary Association . . . . .	6
9. Central Junior High School Conference . . . . .	6
10. Chillicothe . . . . .	7
11. Cornbelt Conference . . . . .	8
12. Douglas County Grade School Conference . . . . .	6
13. Du Page Valley Conference . . . . .	7
14. East Central Conference . . . . .	10
15. Goshen Trail Conference . . . . .	7

TABLE 3.—Continued.

Name	Number of Teams
16. Illinois Valley Athletic Association. . . . .	6
17. Joliet Junior High League . . . . .	3
18. Junior Southwest Egyptian Conference. . . . .	2
19. Lake County Big Eight . . . . .	8
20. Lakes Conference. . . . .	6
21. Little Five . . . . .	5
22. Little Four . . . . .	4
23. Little Nine . . . . .	9
24. Little Seven. . . . .	7
25. Little Six . . . . .	6
26. Little Tri County Conference. . . . .	7
27. Macon County Conference . . . . .	9
28. Macon, Sangamon, Morgan Conference . . . . .	7
29. Mason County Elementary Association . . . . .	6
30. Morgan County Conference. . . . .	7
31. Niles Township Elementary Association . . . . .	5
32. Northern Conference . . . . .	8
33. North Lakes Grade School Conference . . . . .	5
34. Peoria Inter-City League. . . . .	9
35. Piatt County Conference . . . . .	9
36. Pike County Conference . . . . .	6
37. Prairie State Conference. . . . .	6
38. Quad-City League. . . . .	10
39. Rockford Junior High School Athletic Association. . . . .	8
40. Sangamon County Conference . . . . .	10
41. Sangamon Valley Grade School Conference . . . . .	8
42. Sand Valley Conference . . . . .	8
43. South Central Conference. . . . .	6
44. Starved River Conference. . . . .	10
45. The Big Eight . . . . .	7
46. Tri-City Junior High Conference . . . . .	9
47. Tri-County Elementary Conference. . . . .	8
48. Tri-County League . . . . .	5
49. Two Rivers Grade Conference . . . . .	6
50. Waukegan Conference. . . . .	5
51. West Whiteside Grade School Association . . . . .	5
52. Western Illinois Junior High Conference . . . . .	6
53. Western Suburban Conference . . . . .	7
54. Northern Illinois-Southern Wisconsin Conference . . . . .	6 <sup>a</sup>
Total . . . . .	369

<sup>a</sup>Bi-state conference.

<sup>b</sup>Average number of teams per conference is slightly less than seven teams per conference.



How many junior high schools in the state of Illinois have a program of intramural athletics?

The data revealed that out of the 235 junior high schools responding to this item, 155 schools have an intramural program; 80 schools do not.

It must also be mentioned that out of these 155 junior high schools responding to this particular item, 149 schools have an interscholastic program; 6 schools do not. It was also learned from the data that there are 34 different intramural activities offered, compared to 26 interscholastic activities. See Table 4 below:

TABLE 4.--A comparison of intramural athletics and interscholastic athletics, and the number of schools responding for 1962-1963

Activity	Schools Responding	
	Intramural	Interscholastic
1. Basketball	154	191
2. Track	138	176
3. Softball	136	47
4. Volleyball	110	23
5. Touch Football	80	16
6. Baseball	63	45
7. Wrestling	60	36
8. Tumbling	58	19
9. Free Exercise	47	18
10. Soccer	38	23
11. Football	38	61
12. Flag Football	16	9
13. Badminton	15	2
14. Table Tennis	13	1
15. Tennis	11	4
16. Softball 16"	11	5
17. Swimming	10	11
18. Diving	10	10
19. Golf	9	7
20. Marching	9	7

TABLE 4.--Continued

Activity	Schools Responding	
	Intramural	Interscholastic
21. Boxing	6	1
22. Speedball	5	-
23. Archery	4	-
24. Football (Seven-man)	3	-
25. Co-rec. Volleyball <sup>a</sup>	3	-
26. Football (Six-man)	2	2
27. Cross Country	2	1
28. Bowling	2	1
29. Gymnastics	2	-
30. Scooter Hockey	1	-
31. Weight Lifting	1	-
32. Horseshoes	1	-
33. Girls' Hockey <sup>b</sup>	1	-
34. Shuffleboard	1	-
Total	1060	716

<sup>a</sup>Co-recreation Volleyball (Girls and boys).

<sup>b</sup>Girls' intramural hockey team.

What are the standards by which boys are classified into teams?

Results of the survey showed that boys are classified into teams with respect to the following categories:

- (1) physical structure(lightweights and heavyweights)
- (2) grade level(seventh and eighth grade)
- (3) ability("A" and "B" teams)

Data from the number of schools responding to this item showed that out of a possible 225 schools, 105 junior high schools play lightweights and heavyweights; 120 schools do not. Out of the 219 schools responding to this particular item, 135 junior high schools play seventh and eighth grade teams; 84 schools do not. Of the 223 junior high schools replying to this item, 45 junior high schools play "A" and "B" teams; 178 schools do not.

What are the preferred standards by which boys are classified into teams?

The data revealed that, out of the 223 junior high schools responding to this particular item, 102 schools would prefer to play lightweights and heavyweights; 121 schools would not. Out of a possible 221 schools, 129 would prefer to play seventh and eighth grade teams; 92 schools would not. Out of the 222 junior high schools responding to this item, 21 schools would prefer to play "A" and "B" teams; 201 schools would not.

Table 5 shows the standards and preferred standards by which boys are classified into the following categories: (1) lightweights and heavyweights(Physical), (2) seventh and eighth grade teams(Grade level, (3) "A" and "B" teams(Ability). Table 5 is on the next page.

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TABLE 5.—Further explanation of the standards by which boys are classified into lightweights and heavyweights, seventh and eighth graders, "A" and "B" teams, compared to the preferred standards

Number of Schools Responding to the Positive:									
			Physical			Grade Level			Ability
Standards.	.	.	105.	.	.	.	135.	.	45
Preferred Standards.			102.	.	.	.	129.	.	21
Number of Schools Responding to the Negative:									
Standards.	.	.	120.	.	.	.	84.	.	178
Preferred Standards.			121.	.	.	.	92.	.	201

<sup>a</sup>The schools responding to this question were allowed to check each of the three items which applied.

<sup>b</sup>See page 14, paragraph 1, for further explanation of the standards by which boys are classified into lightweights and heavyweights, seventh and eighth graders, and "A" and "B" teams.

Do schools place a certain grade point average on participation?

It is a common practice in the junior high school to place certain standards of academic achievement as a prerequisite for participation in athletic activities. In the Illinois junior high schools this was found to be especially true.

From the survey it was learned that out of the 224 junior high schools responding, 158 schools place a certain grade point average on participation in athletic events. Therefore, slightly more than 69% of the junior high schools responding report a certain grade point average placed on participation; slightly more than 30% do not.

What are the requirements for the presentation of awards for participation in athletic events? To what extent are these awards presented?

Study of the writer's survey showed that out of the 222 junior high schools replying to this item, 186 schools present awards for participation in athletic events. Out of the 222 schools responding, 36 schools do not present awards for participation in athletic events.

From information concerning this particular item it was also learned that prerequisites for participation in athletic events are based, in order, on the following: (1) maintaining a "C" average, (2) making the squad, (3) making the traveling squad, (4) being a tournament member.

Further information as to what extent requirements are placed on the presentation of awards, is shown in Table 6 on the next page.

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TABLE 6.--Rank order of the prerequisites for the presentation of awards in athletic events

Items Stated								Schools Responding <sup>a</sup>
1.	Quarters.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45
2.	Make squad	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
3.	Point system.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22
4.	Stay out all season and never miss practice	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
5.	Participation	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
6.	Innings.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
7.	Descretion of coach	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
8.	Time	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
9.	Number of games	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
10.	Participation and quarters	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
11.	Dress for all games	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
12.	Practice	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
13.	Stay out all year	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Total								160

<sup>a</sup>The column, "Schools Responding", refers only to the particular item tabulated.

At what time in the day are interscholastic contests  
scheduled by junior high schools in Illinois?

The data contained from this particular item are shown in

Table 7 below:

TABLE 7.--A schedule of athletic contests of the junior high schools in the state of Illinois, and the number of schools responding to each item

Item Stated	Yes	No	Schools Responding			
Games played at night. . .	138.	.86.	.	.	.	224
Games played after school .	131.	.91.	.	.	.	222
Games played on Saturday morning	34.	191.	.	.	.	225
	<u>303</u>	<u>368</u>				<u>671</u>

<sup>a</sup>The schools responding to this question were allowed to check each of the three items which applied.

In comparison, the writer submits data concerning this item taken from the 1957-1958, nation-wide survey of junior high school athletics. The following table shows the schedule of athletic games in the Illinois junior high schools during the 1957-1958 year, compared to the schedule of athletic games in the junior high schools of Illinois during the 1962-1963 year.

Table 8 showing this comparison is on the next page.

TABLE 8.--A schedule of the athletic games in the Illinois junior high schools for 1957-1958, compared with the schedule of athletic games during 1962-1963

Items Stated	Schools Responding	
	1957-1958 <sup>a</sup>	1962-1963
Games played in afternoon. . . . .	62.	131
Games played at night. . . . .	38.	138
Games played both at night and during the day. . . . .	31.	-
Games played on Saturday morning . . . . .	15.	34
Total	146	303

<sup>a</sup>Roe and Tompkins, National Association of Secondary School Principals Bulletin, XLII, 41.

<sup>b</sup>The schools responding for 1962-1963 were allowed to check each of the items which applied.

<sup>c</sup>The schools responding for 1957-1958 were also allowed to check the same.

When would junior high schools in Illinois prefer to schedule athletic games?

From the information obtained by the writer it was found that the majority of junior high schools in Illinois would prefer to play games after school.

Further explanation is offered in Table 9 on the next page.



TABLE 9.--A preferred schedule of games of the junior high schools in Illinois

Items Stated	Schools Responding	
	Yes	No
Play games at night. . .	102.	121
Play games after school. .	129.	92
Play games on Saturday morning. .	21.	201
Total	252	414

<sup>2</sup>The schools responding were allowed to check each of the three items which applied.

Do junior high school athletic teams practice five days a week?

From the data it was determined that the majority of athletic teams do not practice five days a week. Out of the 224 junior high schools responding to this item, 106 schools practice either intramural or interscholastic athletics five days a week; 118 schools do not.

How long do junior high school athletic teams practice daily?  
What is the length of time, for each practice, spent on  
fundamentals and game strategy?

The data revealed that the longest length of practice for any of the schools responding to this item is three hours; the shortest, forty-five minutes. The average length of practice for any of the junior high schools responding is one hour and 45 minutes. The following comprise a breakdown of the number of days per week that the 118 junior high school athletic teams practiced, who responded that they did not practice 5 days per week: One day; 1 school, two days; 13 schools, three days; 41 schools,

four days; 61 schools, and six days; 2 schools. Total: 118 schools who did not practice 5 days per week.

It was also determined from the results of the survey that approximately 50% of each practice period is spent on fundamentals; 50% on game strategy.

How are junior high school athletics financed in Illinois?

This question was derived from the item of the survey concerning support of athletics by gate receipts.

The survey showed that the athletic programs in the junior high schools of Illinois are financed in order by: (1) board of education, (2) gate receipts, (3) athletic funds, (4) concessions, (5) combination of these.

A specific item, relating to the financial support of athletic programs, reveals that out of the 217 junior high schools responding, 89 schools stated that their athletic programs are supported by gate receipts. Out of a possible 217 junior high schools, 128 schools stated that it is not. Of these 128 schools, the athletic programs were supported by a combination of: (1) board of education, (2) athletic funds, and (3) concessions.

The survey also showed that out of the 224 schools replying to this item, 171 schools charge admission to home games. Therefore, it was learned that 77% of the junior high schools responding to this item charge admission to home games; 23% of the schools do not.

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Is extra pay included in the teachers' salaries for the service of coaching?

Results showed that in most cases extra pay is included in the teachers' salaries for the service of coaching. Out of a possible 224 junior high schools replying to this item, 212 schools stated that extra pay is included in the salary for the service of coaching; 12 schools stated that it is not.

Does the coach instruct subjects other than Physical Education in the junior high schools of Illinois?

From the survey it was learned that in the majority of junior high schools responding to this item, the coach does instruct subjects other than Physical Education. The most common subjects, in order, being: (1) Math, (2) Science, (3) Health. A further explanation is offered in Table 10, on the next page.

Is it difficult for junior high schools in Illinois to obtain officials?

Out of the 223 junior high schools in Illinois responding to this item, 14 schools stated that they have difficulty in obtaining officials; 209 schools stated that they do not. Accordingly, these 14 junior high schools reported somewhat low wages paid to officials for each game. The lowest wages paid to officials for each game was \$2.00; the highest wages was \$10.00. The average sum of money paid to officials for each game was \$3.05.

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TABLE 10.--A list of the subjects instructed by the junior high school coaches, other than Physical Education, and in rank order

Subject Instructed		Schools Responding
1.	Math. . . . .	45
2.	Science . . . . .	45
3.	Health . . . . .	32
4.	Social Studies . . . . .	32
5.	Industrial Arts . . . . .	12
6.	History . . . . .	10
7.	Social Studies . . . . .	9
8.	Shop. . . . .	7
9.	English . . . . .	5
10.	Language Arts . . . . .	5
11.	Geography . . . . .	5
12.	Coach is principal of school. . . . .	5
13.	All subjects--Sixth grade . . . . .	5
14.	Reading . . . . .	4
15.	Boys' guidance counselor. . . . .	3
16.	Safety . . . . .	3
17.	Art . . . . .	3
18.	Driver Education. . . . .	3
19.	First Aid . . . . .	3
20.	Algebra . . . . .	2
21.	Civics . . . . .	2
22.	All subjects--Eighth grade . . . . .	2
23.	Science and Arithmetic . . . . .	2
24.	Mechanical Drawing . . . . .	1
25.	All subjects--Seventh grade . . . . .	1
26.	Biology . . . . .	1
27.	High School Bookkeeping . . . . .	1
28.	Manual Arts . . . . .	1
29.	Girls' Physical Education . . . . .	1
30.	Home-room . . . . .	1

Do junior high schools in Illinois provide transportation to games away from home?

The data showed that a majority of junior high schools responding to this item provide transportation to games away from home. That is, out of the 224 schools replying to this particular item, 206 schools provide transportation to away games; 18 schools do not. Transportation to games of these 18 schools was provided by the coaches or was left up to the participants.

It was also determined from information concerning this item that the longest distance (in miles) traveled by any one of the 220 schools responding to this item, was 200 miles; the average being 28 miles.

After playing a game and the score is recorded after standard playing time, would junior high schools in Illinois prefer to play an extra quarter or period to permit all players to participate? (This extra period of playing time would not change the score of the game, but give those players who did not have an opportunity to participate in the game a chance to play.)

Results of the survey showed that the majority of the junior high schools responding to this item were definitely opposed to playing an extra quarter to permit all players to participate. That is, out of the 221 schools replying to this item, 83 schools would prefer to play an extra quarter; 138 schools would not.

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## CHAPTER IV

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The writer wishes to list the following statements to summarize the results of the study:

- (1) The majority of public junior high schools in the state of Illinois have some form of interscholastic athletics.
- (2) The number of junior high school athletic activities offered in interscholastic competition in Illinois has tripled since 1957.
- (3) The number of interscholastic athletic conferences in Illinois has doubled since 1957.
- (4) The majority of junior high schools in Illinois have both interscholastic and intramural athletic programs.
- (5) During 1962-1963, junior high schools in Illinois offered thirty-four athletic activities in intramural competition, and twenty-six athletic activities in interscholastic competition.
- (6) Boys are classified for participation in athletic events, most commonly, by grade level and physical structure. The least common method of classification used is by means of ability.
- (7) Generally speaking, there is some form of grade point average placed on participation in athletic events.
- (8) There is no one method of determining justification for the presentation of awards.
- (9) Junior high schools in Illinois prefer to play games in the afternoon and at night, rather than on Saturday.
- (10) Junior high school athletic programs are supported, in the majority of cases, by school funds.

In conclusion, the writer lists the following statements:

(1) Illinois junior high schools need a stronger governing body to regulate the classification of players, to limit the number of games, and to adjust the length of trips.

(2) Junior high school athletic programs appear to be part of the entire curriculum of the school.

(3) There should be more thorough study given to the junior high school athletic program which would enable one to examine its benefits, and to disprove some of the fallacy connected with junior high school athletics.

Finally, the writer feels that interscholastic programs of athletics should be an out-growth of required physical education courses and a sound intramural program. While the intramural program provides opportunity for the mass to demonstrate its newly-acquired skills, equally as important, the interscholastic program provides opportunity for individuals to compete extensively. The findings of the writers' study reveal this statement to be true.

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## APPENDIX



April 12, 1963

State of Illinois Junior High School Survey

Dear Sir:

This survey is organized in order to complete a partial requirement for the Degree of Master of Science in Education, at the Eastern Illinois University in Charleston, Illinois, by myself, Jerome E. Slowinski. I am sending a questionnaire to all of 330 junior high schools in Illinois to obtain the problems and conditions of interscholastic athletics at the junior high school level. Your consideration in answering these questions will be quite helpful and greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jerome E. Slowinski

Charleston, Illinois

1. How long has your school been competing in interscholastic athletics? Average length of competition--28 years.
2. Does the Coach instruct subjects other than Physical Education? Yes 182 No 42  
If "Yes", what? See Table 10, Page 23.
3. Is extra pay included in the Coach's salary for the service of coaching?  
Yes 212 No 12
4. Are there awards presented for participation? Yes 186 No 36  
If "Yes", to what extent? (For example, play two games, make squad, etc.) See Table 6, Page 17.
5. Does the school place a certain grade point average on participation? Yes 158 No 66
6. Is your school included in a conference or league? Yes 147 No 77 See Table 3, p. 10.  
If "Yes", give the number of teams in the conference or league, and the names of the teams. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Does the school provide transportation to its games (away)? Yes 206 No 18
8. Give the longest distance (in miles) traveled by your team to participate in a game. Average distance--28 miles.
9. Is there admission charged to home games? Yes 171 No 53
10. Is your program supported by gate receipts? Yes 89 No 128  
(for payment of officials, extra janitors, travel expenses, equipment, use of gym, others?) \_\_\_\_\_
11. Is there any difficulty in obtaining officials? Yes 14 No 209
12. What is the sum of money paid to officials for each game? Average sum--\$3.05.
13. Are the games played at night 138, after school 131, or on Saturday mornings? 86, 91, or on Saturday mornings? 34. (Check accordingly). If playing combination, mark all three. \*
14. Would it be preferable to play the games at night 102, after school 129, or on Saturday mornings? 21. \*
15. Do you play lightweights and heavyweights 201, seventh and eighth graders 135, "A"'s and "B"'s" 45, or others? 120, 84, or others? If playing a combination of these, please check accordingly. 170. Answer Question No. 16 in the same manner. \*

\* For questions 13, 14, and 15, the top figure corresponds to the positive number of answers for each item; the bottom figure corresponds to the negative number of answers.

(Continued on next page)

70

158

126

47

\* For question 16,

95

142

the top figure corresponds to the positive number of answers for each item; the bottom figure corresponds to the negative number of answers.

What is your school's policy on the score is recorded after standard play? The school policy is to play an entire quarter or period to permit all players to participate? Yes **83** No **138** This entire period of play is time-out for the purpose of the score. The entire time the players are on the court is counted as time-out for the purpose of the score. A check is made.

Do you keep an entire game days record? Yes **104** No **118** If yes, how many days a week?

19. What is the length of each practice period? **Average--One hour and 45 minutes**  
 Give estimated time spent on fundamentals **25%**  
 time spent on shooting **25%**, and plays and game strategy **50%**  
 (Give time in per cent).

20. Is there an intramural program in your school? Yes **155** No **72**

21. In what sports does your school participate? In the space provided after each activity, mark "\*" if intramural program covers activity, mark "+" if interscholastic program covers activity, and mark "+\*" if activity covers both. \*The top figure corresponds to an intramural activity; the bottom figure corresponds to an interscholastic activity.

Free exercises	<b>47</b>	Marching	<b>9</b>
	<b>18</b>		<b>7</b>
Gymnastics	<b>58</b>	Hockey	<b>1</b>
	<b>19</b>		<b>0 (Girls')</b>
Boxing	<b>6</b>	Volleyball	<b>110</b>
	<b>1</b>		<b>23</b>
Swimming	<b>-</b>	Basketball	<b>154</b>
	<b>60</b>		<b>191</b>
Baseball	<b>38</b>	Track	<b>138</b>
	<b>10</b>		<b>38</b>
Baseball	<b>11</b>	Soccer	<b>23</b>
	<b>10</b>		<b>38</b>
Diving	<b>10</b>	Football	<b>61</b>
	<b>10</b>	Flag Football	<b>16</b>
Golf	<b>9</b>		<b>9</b>
Tennis	<b>11</b>	Football (6 man)	<b>2</b>
	<b>4</b>	Football (11 man)	<b>3</b>
Baseball	<b>63</b>		<b>4</b>
	<b>45</b>	List all others	<b>3</b>
Softball	<b>136</b>	Archery	<b>0</b>
	<b>47</b>	Co-rec. Volleyball	<b>0</b>
			<b>1</b>
		Cross Country	<b>1</b>
		Bowling	<b>1</b>
		Scooter Hockey	<b>0</b>
	<b>11</b>		<b>1</b>
	<b>5</b>	Weight Lifting	<b>0</b>
		Horseshoes	<b>0</b>
		Shuffleboard	<b>0</b>
			<b>5</b>
		Badminton	<b>2</b>
		Table Tennis	<b>1</b>
		Speedball	<b>0</b>

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